

A-Test Provokes Deterioration

Rancor Grows as Pakistan, India Step Up War of Words

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, July 26 (NYT).—Three months after India and Pakistan resolved to open the way for diplomatic and economic relations, the atmosphere has turned bitter and uneasy.

In recent weeks India and Pakistan have accused each other of troop buildups on their border. The Indian Foreign Minister, Swaran Singh, has rebuked Pakistani Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, for what was termed "irresponsible and reprehensible behavior" in raising the specter of an Indian threat to Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto, in turn, said: "I might be prepared to call the Prime Minister of India my sis-

ter. I might even be prepared to call her my older sister. But my people, the people of Pakistan, will never call India their big brother."

By accounts the single event that soured the relationship was India's surprise nuclear test on May 18. Although India has insisted that the test—like the entire nuclear program—is for peaceful purposes, Pakistan views it as an aggressive act that shattered the reconciliation efforts, at least for the moment.

Nuclear Blackmail

Mr. Bhutto, terming the test "nuclear blackmail," canceled a meeting June 10 in Islamabad between Indian and Pakistani officials. The meeting was to have discussed the resumption of communications, travel and postal links that were severed at the time of the war in Bangladesh, the former eastern wing of Pakistan, in 1971.

Since the cancellation, Mr. Bhutto and Indian officials have been leveling harsh charges against each other. The Pakistani Prime Minister has indicated that India is instigating unrest among its people and has said he is confident that those in border areas are ready to "make any sacrifice in defending the country's integrity and solidarity."

Indian officials have said that Pakistan has been massing troops along the border of Sindh—one of Pakistan's four provinces—and, in recent weeks, sending troops and armored units near the Punjab and Kashmir borders. Jagjivan Ram, the Indian Defense Minister, told Parliament recently that in Pakistan committed any mischief along the border, "we will give an effective and befitting reply."

At this point hostilities between India and Pakistan, which fought wars in 1948, 1965 and 1971, seem unlikely. But the threats underline old resentments, fueled by religious tensions between predominantly Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan.

Displays of Anger

From the point of view of Indian officials and some diplomats here, Pakistan's displays of anger at India are a result of Mr. Bhutto's internal problems, combined with the fear of Indian domination, which re-emerged with the nuclear test.

At the same time, Mr. Bhutto, who is worried about unrest among the military, has expressed anxiety about current talks aimed at settling the future of Kashmir. This emotional issue, which has been relatively dormant recently, has been in dispute since 1948, when Pakistan gained control of a third of the state and India retained the rest.

Pakistan has been pressing for a plebiscite in the hope that the Moslems, who are the majority of the 3.5 million Kashmiris, would choose to join Pakistan. Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the Kashmiri leader who has been engaged in talks with Indian officials, is reported to have agreed to give up a plebiscite in exchange for autonomous status. This has touched off rioting in Kashmir, and Mr. Bhutto has termed the discussions a conspiracy which will not be allowed to succeed.

Several Setbacks

Mr. Bhutto has suffered several important setbacks in recent weeks. His visit to Bangladesh ended without agreement on the division of assets and the fate of the minority Bengalis, who are non-Bengali Moslems stranded in the new Bengali state. A scheduled trip to the Soviet Union was abruptly canceled. There have been religious riots involving the demands of organizations and political parties to declare the Ahmadia sect of Islam a non-Moslem minority.

Some Indian officials are convinced that Pakistan's troop movements and Mr. Bhutto's comments are designed to deflect public opinion and keep the military off balance.

Russia Buys 50,000 Tons Of EEC Beef

PARIS, July 26 (Reuters).—About a third of the Common Market's surplus "beef mountain" has been unloaded by private traders in cut-price deals with the Soviet Union, EEC sources said today.

The sale was apparently arranged before the Common Market decided this month to stop all beef imports until November because of the size of the beef surplus. The Common Market's "beef mountain" now stands at more than 113,000 tons.

Officials in Brussels said the Common Market Executive Commission had nothing to do with the sale of 50,000 tons of surplus beef to the Soviet Union at a 17 per cent discount on world market prices.

The officials said the community would not make up any loss to the traders for selling at the low price.

Bargain Butcher Price

Last year the commission aroused a public outcry when it approved the sale of 200,000 tons of surplus Common Market butter to Russia at a bargain price. The butter deal was widely criticized for the heavy cost to the Common Market farm fund—to which all member countries contribute—in export subsidies to community butter traders.

The Paris sources said the surplus beef was sold to the Soviet Union by a group of European firms that included France's Louis Dreyfus Co. and the French co-operative organization, Centrale Socopa. Delivery began last month.

5170-a-Ton Discount

The price was \$330 a ton, compared with a world market price of about \$1,000 a ton at the time the sale was made, the sources said.

The beef will come largely from France, with some from Ireland, the sources said.

West German meat could not be included because there is no animal health agreement between Bonn and Moscow, the sources added.

Discussions may take place soon on the sale to the Soviet Union of a further 25,000 tons of beef and 25,000 tons of pork, the sources said.

Eurocrats Accused Of 'Verbal Inflation'

BONN, July 26 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community is guilty of encouraging "verbal inflation," according to Alvin Muenchmeyer, president of the West German Banking Federation.

"The Lord's Prayer has 56 words, the Ten Commandments 297, and the American Declaration of Independence 300," he said. "But a regulation of the European Community Commission dealing with carmelans and caramel production ran to 25,911 words."

44 Needy Nations Press EEC For Aid Worth \$9.6 Billion

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26 (Reuters).—The 44 developing countries now negotiating a trade and aid pact with the Common Market asked yesterday for more

than twice as much financial aid as the EEC is ready to consider.

Informed sources said the countries from Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific areas asked for EEC development assistance worth 5 billion units of account (about \$5 billion or \$9.6 billion) during the next five years at the opening of a ministerial negotiating session here today.

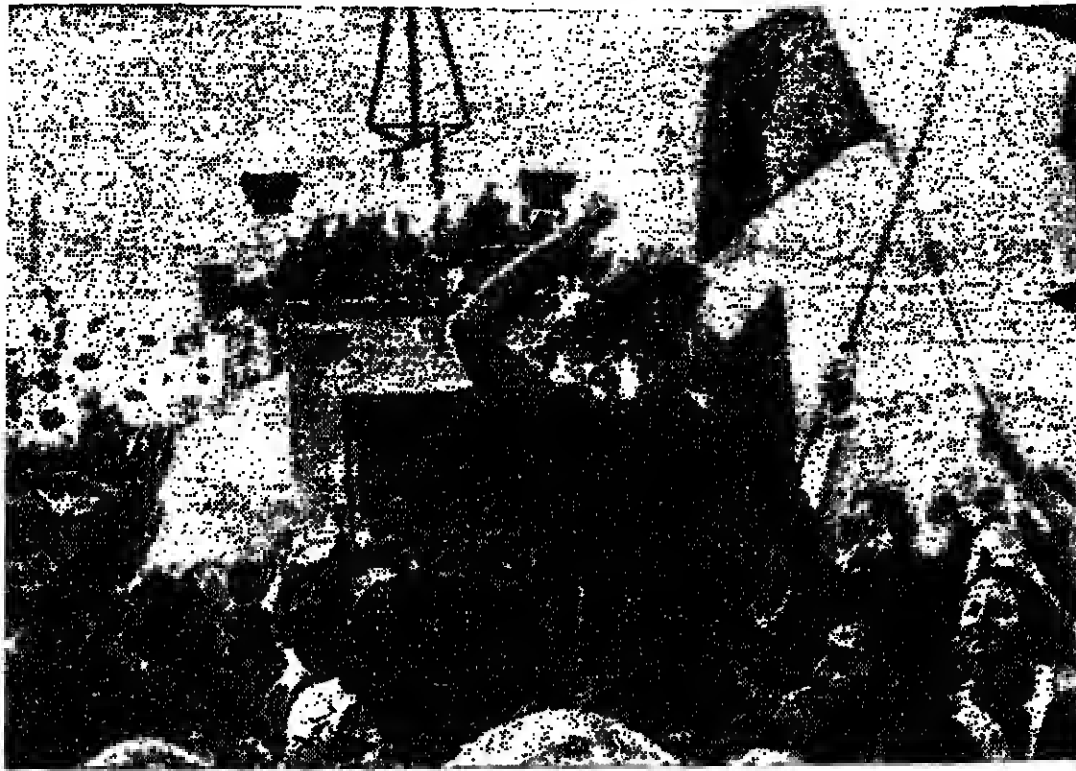
The Nine have not agreed on a figure to offer the 44 nations but the limit they have been considering is 2.5 billion units of account.

Presenting the position of the 44 developing countries, Senegal's Finance Minister Babacar Diass said the 8-billion-unit figure had been worked out according to a number of criteria reflecting the needs of the developing countries.

The first reaction to Mr. Diass's statement, as given by French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues on behalf of the Nine, was that EEC financial aid must be based on what it can realistically give.

The coming negotiations on the aid problem and the other main issues promise to be tough ones.

The vote was set in an inaugural speech to the meeting by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, who warned that the failure of the negotiations would lead to a mounting confrontation between the world's rich and poor.



A HERO'S WELCOME—Wearing roses around his head, Pavlos Georgiou is paraded around a port near Athens on friends' shoulders after he returned from political prison.

Cypriot Chief Warns Turks On Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

he said, have agreed that bloodshed should be avoided. But the President said: "Unfortunately, the two elements cannot be separated, and the consequences (of renewed fighting) would be borne to a great extent by the Turkish Cypriots. Greek Cypriots outnumber Turkish Cypriots by about 4 to 1 on this island of 650,000 persons."

Blame Is Placed

Mr. Clerides said Turkey has nearly doubled its territory since the cease-fire went into effect on Monday afternoon. "So far, we have shown all possible restraint," he said, "but this cannot go on. The responsibility for what might happen in the next few hours will rest solely on the shoulders of the Turkish government."

"I blame exclusively the Turkish government, the commander of the Turkish forces who landed in Cyprus and the Turkish Army," he said. "It appears from the actions of the Turkish Army that Turkey is not concerned about the future of Cyprus or the possibilities of peaceful coexistence between the two communities."

Mr. Clerides refused comment when asked if reinforcements for the Cypriot National Guard had been promised by Greece. He also refused to say if Greece had sent troops or other military aid. "We are not prepared to continue withdrawing and to see Greek villages ruined and refugees being piled up while we stand still," Mr. Clerides said. "We have both methods and effective ways of counteracting."

"It is abundantly clear that Turkish forces have accepted the cease-fire agreement merely as a pretext to occupy the territory which they were unable to occupy when the small National Guard was opposing them," Mr. Clerides said.

Turkish and Greek troops are 500 yards apart on the western edge of Nicosia International Airport. UN forces have averted a major battle for the runway by occupying the airfield and calling in reinforcements yesterday, including British troops and armored cars.

Analysts who initially predicted limited objectives for the Turkish invasion—seizure of a seaport and a corridor to the Turkish enclave—had no immediate explanation for the continuing military buildup and territorial expansion.

Greece Threatens Walkout At Geneva Talks on Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

the conference can continue, is finding "a formula that would save face for Greece."

Mr. Gunes said that Turkey wants the conference to continue despite Mr. Stavros' walkout threat.

"As far as we are concerned," he said, "agreement on a cease-fire is not a condition for continuing the discussions."

The bilateral discussions were adopted after this morning's debate degenerated into a series of charges by the Greeks and Turks. The United States is represented by an observer here.

Conference delegates said that, although there were no angry recriminations, Greece and Turkey appeared far apart.

Conference delegates said Mr.

TV Reform Bill Gains in France

PARIS, July 26 (Reuters).—The National Assembly yesterday approved a government bill to split up the three French television channels into separate and competing state companies. The bill requires approval by the Senate before it becomes law.

Besides setting up separate companies for the three TV channels, the bill will set up a fourth for radio and a fifth to produce television programs



ANOTHER EXILE HOME—Actress Melina Mercouri is greeted Friday at the Athens airport as she ended exile.

Rejoicing Sweeps Greek Port As Detainees Rejoin Families

ATHENS, July 26 (NYT).—Forty-five men, released yesterday from an Aegean island where they had been political prisoners, surged through lines of ears and motorboat-trailers on an automobile ferry as it docked near here yesterday.

There was an answering surge of hundreds of relatives and well-wishers, who rushed across the concrete jetty at Porto Rafi, east of Athens, to embrace the freed men, while vacationing tourists on the ferry impatiently honked their horns.

"My boy, my boy," an aged woman called as she approached her son, a man of 61 years. Others had bouquets. Mothers, fathers, wives and children embraced their loved ones.

The men were released under a broad political amnesty ordered by the new civilian government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis. Among them were professors, journalists, a film producer and a few Communists.

The man who had ordered many of them jailed, Brig. Gen. Demetrios Ioannidis, strong man of the fallen military junta, was under "comfortable house arrest"

not far away at a military resort area near Marathion, northwest of Athens, a diplomatic source said.

Some Are Skeptical

Many of the men were elated by the political upheaval in Greece, but some showed skepticism.

One of them, Vassilis Tzikounis, said, "I am under the impression the formation of the new government does not represent what the people really want, because all parties are not represented."

The film director, Fanotolis Voulgaris, 31, said, "Now we have hopes, but we don't know exactly how the new government will be."

Stavros Sideris, 47, a small, leathery man who was arrested and released five or six times during the junta's seven years in power, said of the new government, "As a first step, this is something. But we will never stop the fight to restore full democracy in Greece."

None of the prisoners interviewed said they had been tortured on the prison island known as Gyros; but some said they had been abused in other places of confinement.

Black Island

They said the island, one of the Cyclades, was bleak, swept by high winds, baking hot in summer, bitterly cold in winter and infested with snakes, scorpions and rats. There was not enough water in the crumbling old prison, and they were given 20 cents a day to buy their own food, when supply ships touched at the island.

Some men had been in detention in various places in Greece for many years, and others for only a few months, since Gen. Ioannidis last year toppled his former colleague, Col. George Papadopoulos.

Twenty more political prisoners were released from various prisons during the day, including prominent Communists Nicholas Kaloudis and Anthony Ambroselos.

Caramanlis Completes Cabinet

ATHENS, July 26 (UPI).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis today completed his cabinet by swearing in 19 new ministers and deputy ministers, including younger members of his National Radical Union party and representatives of Greeks who opposed the former military regime.

Among them was Prof. George Mangalkis, sentenced to 18 years in prison in 1969 for leading the clandestine organization Democratic Defense. Prof. Mangalkis was named minister of public works.

Resistance Groups

Other cabinet members drawn from the groups that opposed the former military regime were economist Ioannis Parnatasoglou who took the portfolio of finance, George Mylonas, named minister

of transport and communications, and retired Adm. Ioannis Minalis, named minister of the merchant marine.

Constantine Alavanos, a 28-year-old lawyer who suffered persecution arrests and torture for defending university students at military tribunals, became the youngest member of the cabinet as deputy minister of public works.

Meanwhile, as part of its liberalization, the government restored citizenship to 30 Greeks who were living abroad because of their opposition to the military dictatorship. Among them was Melina Mercouri, the actress; Andreas Papandreu, a former cabinet minister; Lady Amalia Fleming, widow of the discoverer of penicillin, Sir Alexander Fleming; Helen Vlachos, a newspaper publisher, and George Pliyas, a former mayor of Athens.

U.S. Envoy Supports Aid Boost for Saigon

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT).—Graham Martin, the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, pleaded for congressional approval yesterday of the administration's \$750-million economic aid request for Saigon so that "in a very few years we will be able to regard our Vietnam involvement as closed."

Testifying before a largely skeptical Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Martin argued that the big boost in aid—about \$350 million more than appropriated last year—would provide a "catalyst" to get Saigon's economy "back on its feet" as did Taiwan's and South Korea's in recent years.

Mr. Martin seemed aware of considerable congressional opposition to the aid package, which projects more than \$3 billion for Saigon as a whole, militarily and economically, within a total of more than \$3 billion for all foreign aid.

He said that, in fact, he had proposed \$650 million for Saigon but it was cut back by the administration.

Question by Fulbright

Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., the committee chairman and a critic of U.S. involvement in Indochina, asked Mr. Martin why he thought it was in the U.S. interest to supply South Vietnam with so much U.S. aid—projected, he said, to more than \$2 billion for the rest of the decade.

Mr. Martin said that he rejected "strategic rationales" for Vietnam.

He said that his primary concern was that it was "awfully important how we leave Vietnam, that it was vital that the United States perceive that it left a Vietnam viable in all fields."

The ambassador also said that he believed the way the United States finished its job would be important for relations with Moscow and Peking.

Sen. Fulbright expressed doubt that the United States would ever leave Vietnam. That view was strongly seconded by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, who said he had heard similar pledges in 1967 and 1968 about America's "leaving" Vietnam.

Sen. Muskie contended that Vietnam was "a bleeding sore" and he could not see the value of the continued aid. He said that, despite Mr. Martin's optimism about the chances for Saigon's survival, "You simply haven't done much to answer my pessimism."

Mr. Martin told the senators that he had opposed the introduction of U.S. ground forces in 1964 and as ambassador to Thailand, had kept U.S. troops out of the country. He said he was giving a sincere opinion that the chances were good that South Vietnam could survive if the aid level was high enough for the next few years.

In his year in Saigon, Mr. Martin has generated considerable controversy. He has sharply disputed articles in the U.S. press written from Saigon, suggesting that they indirectly help the Communist cause.

He also sent a cable to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, suggesting the department not give full and complete answers to questions by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a critic of the Saigon regime.

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From left, Andrei Kirilenko, Mikhail Suslov, Nikolai Podgorniy, Alexei Kosygin and Leonid Brezhnev applaud a speech during the Supreme Soviet meeting on Friday.

Soviet Cabinet Renamed With Little Change

By Peter Onof

MOSCOW, July 26 (WP).—The Soviet government led by Premier Alexei Kosygin, was renamed today without any significant change from the previous cabinet.

Even Yekaterina Furtsheva, the Minister of Culture and the highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Union, kept her job, although she was dropped last month from the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament. A seat in the Supreme Soviet is nearly always a prerequisite for government ministers.

Rumors about Mrs. Furtsheva's departure have circulated recently in Moscow and her presence at receptions and official functions was invariably regarded as a parting gesture. But Mrs. Furtsheva, 64, who has been in the government for 14 years, apparently won the struggle to remain despite her alleged approval of public funds for construction of a personal dacha.

The composition of the government generally caused no surprise. Mr. Kosygin read the list in the Kremlin hall where the two houses of the Supreme Soviet were meeting in joint session. All 47 ministers of the government were returned, according to Tass, the government news agency, and five of seven chairmen of state committees.

Changes Unexplained

Two technicians—Vladimir Shil'nin, chairman of the State Committee for Prices, and Alexander Volkov, chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Wages—lost their jobs. Replacements will be named later. No reasons were offered for the changes.

In a brief statement, however, Mr. Kosygin spoke of the need for "further improvement of management of the growing economy," prompting some speculation

that the personnel changes may be related to impending policy shifts in the economic field.

The government apparatus is technically separate from Communist party leadership, but in practice, major decisions affecting the conduct of Soviet life are made in the party Central Committee, and then transmitted to the relevant ministries. As Premier, Mr. Kosygin is definitely subordinate to Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Communist party.

Nikolai Podgorniy was renamed as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Members of Politburo

Besides Mr. Kosygin, the 15 most important ministers—Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister; Andrei Grechko, Defense Minister; and Y. Andropov, the head of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. All also were members of the Communist party Politburo, along with Brezhnev and Mr. Podgorniy.

Most of the other Politburo members also have positions some kind in the government's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The one prominent addition to the Presidium was Valentin Vlasov, a former minister of the party Politburo, who is now gaining prominence in Soviet politics.

Mrs. Tereshkova, 37, made three-day flight with a man in command in 1963. Recently, she has been chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee.

The selection of the government ministers and the Presidium, a principal work of the two-house Supreme Soviet session, was unanimous, as it always is.

Pravda Reports

On Nixon Setback

MOSCOW, July 26 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today was ed newspaper readers here as President Nixon faces possible loss of office.

A Tass dispatch from Washington in the Communist paper Pravda, briefly reports President Nixon's decision to head the Supreme Court decision requiring him to hand over tape recordings.

la

tion Getting Out of Hand

son Staff Reported Shaken
Week's Watergate Events

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The week's Watergate developments have left members of the Nixon staff deeply shaken, according to several sources who spoke to the press. The feeling was expressed by several Nixon administration officials, and it was apparent in the actions and ap-

ongressman
Cultivates
ed of an Idea

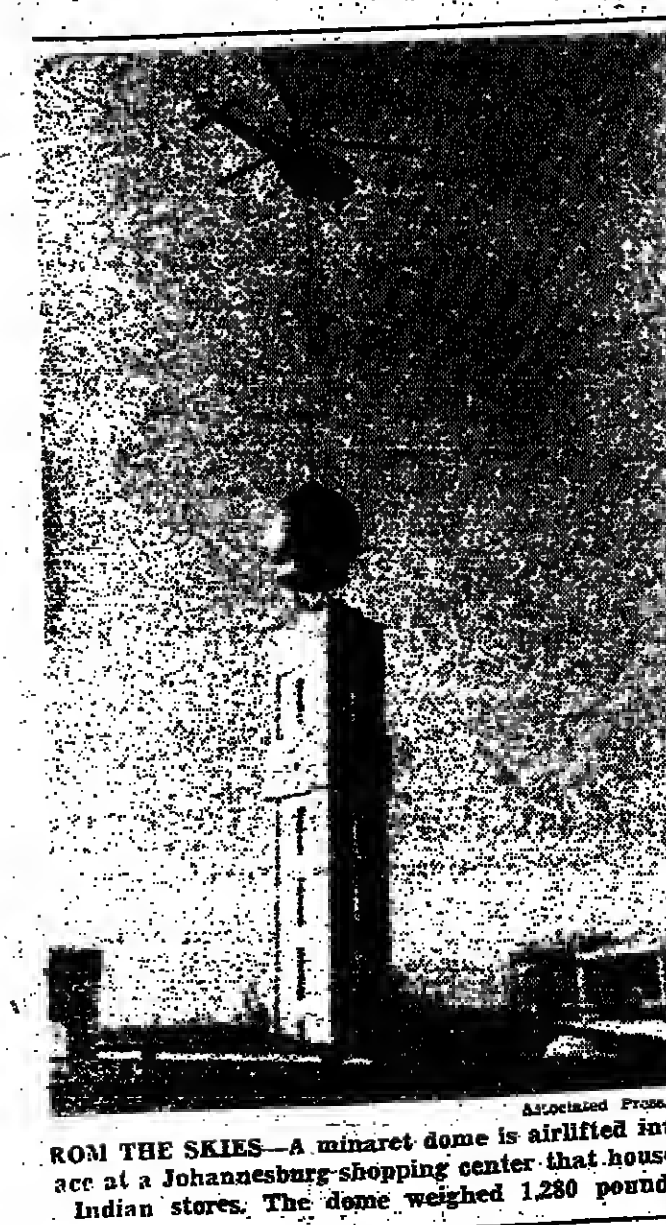
WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Rep. James Burke, D-Pa., who wants the government to provide free seeds to home gardeners, is pressing a campaign with gifts of alleged to produce burp-

l for Controls
Strip Mining
ssed by House

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—House has passed a bill to establish national environmental controls for coal strip mining, sending it to the Senate. A similar legislation was approved last fall. A House-Senate conference to iron out differences between the two versions is expected.

Premier Assumes
in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, July 26 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's new Premier, Melaku Tasse, was sworn in by Emperor Haile Selassie. Tasse was named Premier following the dismissal of the late Premier, who was dismissed for alleged mismanagement.



FROM THE SKIES—A minaret dome is airlifted into place at a Johannesburg shopping center that houses Indian stores. The dome weighed 1,280 pounds.



A SPECTATOR—Caroline Kennedy, daughter of the late President, was among listeners at the House debate. She is working this summer in the office of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

House Panel Rejects Delay, Nears a Vote

(Continued from Page 1)
"Mr. Chairman, why isn't the President being impeached for war crimes—aren't war crimes as important as taxes?"
The committee chairman, Peter Rodino, D-N.J., looked stunned and a moment later pounded his gavel, saying: "Silence or you will have to leave the room."
A plainclothes detective escorted the young man and a young woman from the room.
Late last night, the committee ended its two-day debate with a speech by Rep. Rodino, who said he had searched his heart and found that "the President must be impeached." He said he would vote "with a heavy heart" to find wanting the chief executive of this great country of ours.
Like others, Rep. Rodino said the responsibility was one that no one on the committee sought. But Rep. Barbara Jordan, D-Texas, asked:
"Who can so properly be the inquirer of the nation than the nation's representatives?"
"Common sense would be revolted if we engaged in this process for petty reasons," she said. "Today we are not being petty. We are trying to be big."
Rep. David Dennis, an Indiana Republican who said he would "join in no political lynching," said: "Only a vote on a declaration of war might be considered as 'equal gravity.'"
An "Open Forum"
And Rep. Mann put it this way:
"We are determining whether or not the Americans are entitled to a trial in an open forum... So let us not turn unto ourselves the final judgments, but perform our function to determine whether or not there is clear and convincing evidence of impeachable conduct."
Rep. Jordan, after reciting a list of actions that she represented "as course of conduct the Constitution cannot tolerate," declared the President should be brought to trial.
Rep. Ray Thornton, D-Ark., also announced that he would vote for impeachment. The former Arkansas attorney general said last night that there was "no mistake" from the evidence that the President "was aware and generally attempted to conceal the evidence" of Watergate.
Rep. Thornton said that while some of the offenses attributed to the President have happened before, "I know of no time when it was systematic or carried on in such an organized way." He said the President should be impeached for abuse of power and obstruction of justice.
Other members spoke as follows:
• Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y.: "Although several of my colleagues who have spoken have called this a sad day, it is my feeling that this is not a dark day in American history but one of our brightest. We have embarked upon a real test of consti-

5 Categories of Accusations
Are Made Against President

(Continued from Page 1)
tutional powers invested in the American people through the House of Representatives to restrain an illegal and immoral abuse of power by the executive branch."
• Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y.: "When these proceedings began I, like most Americans, had questions about the President's conduct, but the evidence has shown me things that I had never even dreamed of. The thousands of pages before this committee bear witness to a systematic arrogation of power; to a thoroughgoing abuse of the President's oath of office. What we have seen is a seamless web of misconduct so serious that it leaves me shaken. To preserve the rule of law and our Constitution which the people of this country and all of us hold dear, Richard Nixon must be impeached and removed from office."
• Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Utah: "On the basis of all the evi-

U.S. Poll Shows
Public Asks Data
On Candidates

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris says the U.S. public wants full disclosure of candidates' campaign finances, voting records and political beliefs but are overwhelmingly opposed to attacks on their private lives.
Mr. Harris reported on a recent survey of 1,502 households across the country. The persons polled were asked whether certain subjects were "appropriate" for a candidate to raise about his opponent.
By 80 per cent or more, the persons questioned said that sexual habits, marital troubles and the difficulties of a candidate's children were not appropriate subjects.
By about 3 to 1, both race and religion were ruled out as appropriate subjects, while more than 80 per cent felt a candidate's personal income or financial troubles should not be discussed.
The subjects the persons polled felt were appropriate were political affiliations and views, by 77 per cent to 19 per cent; voting record, by 73 per cent to 23 per cent; and big financial supporters, by 68 per cent to 27 per cent.

Britain Reacts
To IRA Bombings

BELFAST, July 26 (UPI).—The British government today canceled plans for further release of suspected extremist detainees this weekend because of an Irish Republican Army bomb wave in Belfast, security sources said.
In the last week, 14 detainees in the Maze internment camp were released without trial, but were ordered by Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees.
Security sources said that plans to release seven more detainees by the weekend were canceled because of six bomb blasts here yesterday.

American Climber
Dies on Soviet Peak

MOSCOW, July 26 (UPI).—One of 19 American climbers seeking to scale the Soviet Union's third highest mountain died Wednesday in a snowslide, a U.S. Embassy official said today.
Soviet authorities identified the victim as John Ulin, 29, of the state of Washington.
American climbers are operating an independent expedition to conquer the 23,400-foot Lenin peak in central Asia near the Chinese border.

New Pacts Raise
U.S. Wages 9.2%

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Major labor contracts negotiated during the second quarter of the year provided for first-year pay hikes averaging 9.2 per cent, the Labor Department reported yesterday.
The increases were up sharply from the 6.2 per cent average in the first quarter, the final three-month period before wage controls expired on April 30.
The new figures reflect increasing militancy among workers, who are seeking higher wages to offset the effects of rampant inflation. The real earnings of the average factory worker—take-home pay adjusted for inflation and taxes—dropped nearly 5 per cent during the last year.

Bishops Still Back
Women as Priests

PHILADELPHIA, July 26 (AP).—Three Episcopal bishops have reaffirmed their decision to ordain 11 women priests here Monday, despite intense pressure from the head of the church and other bishops.
A spokesman for the bishops said they discussed the ordination during a telephone conference and had "absolutely no intention" to take any other course.
The three bishops are the Rt. Rev. Robert Dewitt, former bishop of Pennsylvania; the Rt. Rev. Edward Wells, retired bishop of West Missouri; and the Rt. Rev. Daniel Corrigan, former head of the church's domestic missions.

3 Die on English Bus
Luton, England, July 26 (AP).—Three persons were killed and 26 injured early today when a double-decker bus overturned near Luton, about 40 miles north of London.

Casino Cercle
Vienna

Roulette
Baccara
Black Jack
Klumpner, 41
daily from 7 p.m.

Over ITT Gift to GOP Convention

Reinecke Jury Weighs Charge
Of Lying in Senate Testimony

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The jury in the perjury trial of California's Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke began deliberations today.
U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker instructed the six men and six women on the jury for 30 minutes, saying that to find Mr. Reinecke guilty they must decide he willfully lied to the Senate Judiciary Committee.
Mrs. Reinecke left the courtroom in tears as defense attorney James Cox completed his 1 1/2-hour closing argument.
"The truth will acquit this guy," Mr. Cox said. He maintained that Mr. Reinecke did not get a "fair shake" from John Connolly, who headed the special Watergate prosecutor's ITT investigation at the time Mr. Reinecke was indicted by a grand jury.
Mitchell Then Powerful
Earlier the prosecution contended that Mr. Reinecke deliberately "lied to protect the still very powerful John Mitchell, a man who could help him become governor."
The charge against Mr. Reinecke resulted from his testimony to the Judiciary Committee two years ago when he said he did not discuss with Mr. Mitchell a financial pledge from International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. for the 1972 Republican National Convention until after the Justice Department settled anti-trust suits with the giant firm. Mr. Mitchell then was attorney general.
Prosecutor Richard Davis said Mr. Reinecke "embarked on a deliberate course to hide the fact that he told Mr. Mitchell of the ITT pledge in May, 1971—before the anti-trust settlement."
Mr. Cox said the government had "never laid a glove" on Mr. Reinecke in the trial.
He said the defendant has never refused to answer questions in the case. "He is such a candid, simple guy; he has never learned to hummy up and say, 'I don't recall,'" Mr. Cox said.
Imprecise Language
He argued that the English language is imprecise and can be interpreted in different ways. In that light, Mr. Cox said, Mr. Reinecke answered the Judiciary Committee's questions as best he could.
He argued that Mr. Reinecke is a "straight, honest and over-cooperative" man, whose father taught him never to lie.
Mr. Cox said Mr. Reinecke believed that questions put to him by the senators related only to whether he had met personally with Mr. Mitchell to discuss the convention and the pledge.
While on the witness stand this week, Mr. Reinecke said he had interpreted the word "discussion" as a face-to-face meeting with Mitchell. He said he was never asked about a telephone call.
Mr. Cox also has tried to discredit the accuracy of the transcript of Mr. Reinecke's testimony before the Senate committee.

House Unit Votes
Bill for Reform
Of U.S. Elections

WASHINGTON, July 26 (WP).—After strengthening the independence of the commission which would enforce the law, the House Administration Committee has reported out campaign-reform legislation it has had under consideration for months. The vote was 21 to 2.
The bill is expected to go to the Rules Committee next week, and the Administration Committee chairman, Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, said it would get to the floor before impeachment if the House leadership is willing.
The proposed seven-man supervisory board to enforce the election reforms was strengthened by removing the provision that would have put four members of Congress on the commission.
Instead, the vice-president and the speaker of the House would recommend to the president for appointment four nonpartisan members from names submitted by the majority and minority leadership of both houses.
Two would be Democrats and two would be Republicans, but they could not be members of the legislative or judicial branches of government.

7 Texas Convicts
Holding Hostages
To Get Clothing

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, July 26 (AP).—Prison officials said today they will provide tailor-made suits, shoes and specific brands of toilet articles demanded by seven convicts holding 11 hostages in the library of the state's main prison.
One of the hostages was shot and wounded in a shoulder Tuesday, officials revealed. He was said to be in good condition.
The prison's information director, Ron Taylor, said Fred Carrasco, leader of the seven rebel convicts, demanded three sets of "free-world" clothing and "these will be supplied. Later today we will continue negotiations. A demand will probably be made for transportation."
Authorities said they could not speculate on whether the demand for three sets of clothing indicated that four of the convicts were not actively participating in the rebellion.
Mr. Taylor would not say if another Carrasco demand—weapons—would be met.
Telephone negotiations with the rebel inmates have continued since they seized their captives about 1 p.m. Wednesday and held up in the penitentiary's education building. Tonight they were recessed for a second night by agreement.
The hostages are prison-system librarians and schoolteachers—mostly middle-aged women—a prison guard and the prison chaplain.

Philippine Plane
Seized by U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP).—The U.S. government seized a Philippine Air Lines DC-10 airliner with 155 passengers aboard Wednesday on the grounds that the carrier was unauthorized to fly the plane to this country. U.S. Attorney James Browning said that the Civil Aeronautics Board authorized seizure of the aircraft because it had disapproved of the airline's proposed schedule for operating the DC-10 between the Philippines and San Francisco by way of Honolulu.
U.S. Deputy Marshal William Brown took possession of the aircraft after passengers and 10 crew members departed at San Francisco International Airport. There were no arrests or other incidents, Mr. Browning said.
He said that the plane would be kept under guard until the airline, operated by the Philippine government, posted a bond.

Bomb Explosion
Rocks Garage at
London Airport

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—An explosion rocked a parking lot at London Heathrow Airport tonight, said later no casualties had been reported, Reuters reported.
The blast apparently was caused by a bomb planted in a car, authorities reported.
The Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said the explosion occurred about 25 minutes after a telephone warning by a man with a slight Irish accent.
The caller used a code word known to Scotland Yard as a warning by the Irish Republican Army.

126 Killed by Cholera

DACCA, July 26 (Reuters).—A new outbreak of cholera killed 126 persons in the Chittagong district last week, it was reported here today.

Dialers in Ohio
Are All at Sea
Over 'See Also'

CHESAPEAKE, Ohio, July 26 (AP).—Telephoning the federal government in this tiny Ohio River hamlet is almost impossible, according to the C. & P. Telephone Co. directory.
Dialers seeking federal phone numbers in Chesapeake find: "U.S.... See Also United States."
Under "United States," the directory advises: "See Also U.S."

Nixon Threat
To Fire Shultz
Is Reported

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI).—President Nixon threatened to fire former Treasury Secretary George Shultz if he tried to stop the White House from using the Internal Revenue Service for political purposes, according to the Washington bureau of the Cox Newspapers.
The threat, the story said, was made during the last 17 minutes of a 50-minute meeting Sept. 15, 1972, between Mr. Nixon, his former chief of staff, H. R. Haldeeman, and counsel John Dean 3d in the Oval Office.
A transcript of the tape recording of the conversation was obtained by the Cox Newspapers.
The story said the three men were discussing the possibility that Mr. Shultz would balk at illegal use of the IRS when Mr. Nixon said:
"Nice Blue Eye"
"...I don't want George Shultz to ever raise the question because it would put me in the position of having to throw him out of the office. He didn't get secretary of the Treasury because he has nice blue eyes. It was a goddamn favor to him to get that job."
A tape of the conversation is being sought both by the House Judiciary Committee, for impeachment evidence, and by Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, who wants it for presentation to a grand jury.
Both have tapes of the first 38 minutes but have been unsuccessful in getting the remaining 17 minutes, the story said.

Illinois to Get Lottery

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP).—Illinois will become the 11th state on Tuesday to have a legalized lottery. For 50 cents, anyone over 18 will be able to buy a chance to win prizes ranging from \$20 to \$1 million.

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Impeachment: ITT and Milk

The purpose of impeachment is not only to call President Nixon to account for the crimes that he may have committed. More important, impeachment reaches beyond the incumbent President to define once again the limits on the power of his great office. That is why it is now crucial to choose with utmost care the precise charges to be brought against him. The House Judiciary Committee bears a grave responsibility not merely to draft the charges most likely to secure conviction. The process of impeachment not only looks backward to the offenses that the incumbent President has already committed, but it also looks forward to future presidents and the terms under which they will conduct a free people's affairs.

As we look over the articles of impeachment discussed by the House Judiciary Committee, it seems to us that the principal offenses are properly dealt with. The obstruction of justice, the systematic abuse of presidential power and the failure to control presidential agents who were operating under a reckless delegation of authority—all this is included, as it certainly should be, in the proposed charges against Mr. Nixon. But there are two affairs that no committee member seems very eager to come to grips with. One is ITT and the other is the milk money scandal. Each in its own way is worth examining in detail for the light it sheds on the hard business of drawing up charges that will establish standards for the future conduct of the office as well as identify past offenses.

The difference between the ITT case and the milk case illustrates the central distinction here. The ITT case began with the suspicion that a political contribution by a hotel, owned by an ITT subsidiary, had bought favored treatment for its parent corporation in an anti-trust suit. But that connection has never been made convincingly. The affair became more serious when former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst swore, at his Senate confirmation hearing, that he had never been pressed to go easy on the ITT anti-trust suit. Transcripts of tape recordings later showed that Mr. Nixon had ordered him directly and vehemently to lay off ITT. Mr. Kleindienst has answered for this transgression by pleading guilty to a criminal charge of refusal to testify. Consequently it is now possible to charge that Mr. Nixon knew, or should have known, that his attorney general had stepped into office through the commission of a crime. But as a presidential offense it is neither sufficiently clear nor sufficiently grave to be solid grounds for impeachment.

The milk case, in contrast, is clear, grave and a fundamental threat to the whole concept of a President's responsibility to the law. If Congress permits this case to pass without rebuke, it will be acknowledging that it does not intend to enforce rules on future presidents in regard to campaign contributions—even though the circumstances may be redolent of bribery and extortion. Mr. Nixon was barely in the White House before the Associated Milk Producers, Inc., began pushing money toward him with, in every instance, demands for official favor. Four separate incidents invite prosecution.

In the summer of 1969 AMPI offered a contribution to Herbert Kalmbach, asking in return a rise in the milk support price and access to the President. Mr. Kalmbach, then Mr. Nixon's personal attorney, has testified that he checked with the President's prin-

cipal assistant, H. R. Haldeman, and was told to take the money. The second incident took place at the end of 1970. The Tariff Commission had recommended restrictive quotas on imports of several dairy products, a device sought by AMPI to lift domestic milk prices. The President granted less protection than the commission had recommended. In the context of White House staff memoranda published last week by the Judiciary Committee, it is apparent that the President was punishing the dairy lobby for inadequate obedience.

The President had been told that the milk producers were pledging \$2 million to his reelection campaign. On March 23, 1971, he met a group of dairy representatives and congratulated them on their political consciousness. "And," he added, "I don't have to spell it out." That afternoon he decided to overrule his secretary of agriculture and give the milk lobby a major increase in support prices. Later that afternoon his assistant Charles Colson told the AMPI to reaffirm its contribution pledge. AMPI did so and actually made the first token delivery of money before the administration publicly announced the new price support level—48 hours after the President's actual decision.

Meanwhile, in a fourth instance of illegality, Mr. Colson pressed AMPI to begin paying retainers to the Washington public relations firm of Wagner and Baroody. The firm did little for the milk industry but it was helping Mr. Colson to organize ostensible spontaneous expressions of public support for the President's policies in other unrelated areas, particularly the management of the Vietnam war.

This series of offenses is related, unfortunately, to other scandals surrounding Mr. Nixon. The milk producers' various pay-ins and pay-offs helped create the secret and unaccountable funds out of which various White House officials paid for other illegal activities. AMPI's first payment of \$100,000 in 1969, according to the Judiciary Committee, went into the fund in California that in turn paid the wages of Anthony Ulasevich, the first of the White House's secret political agents. Later, the committee found, Mr. Colson borrowed from Joseph Baroody, of the public relations firm, the \$3,000 in cash that was evidently used to finance the burglary of Dr. Lewis Fielding's office. Bribery and extortion not only menace constitutional government in themselves, but in this case they generated the cash that subsidized other menaces. Taken together, the repeated and deliberate extraction of money from the milk producers, in return for specific official actions, constitutes an abuse of power quite serious enough to qualify for inclusion in the case for impeachment of the President.

The House Judiciary Committee's staff, in its summary of the evidence and its proposed articles of impeachment, has gone very lightly indeed on the milk case. No doubt some members of Congress are embarrassed because they too have taken funds from AMPI. But congressmen and senators have, from time to time, been prosecuted and convicted for bribery. Will the President be held to the same salutary rule? For two years he and his spokesmen have insisted that a President can be called to account in only one way, through the process of impeachment. The House Judiciary Committee's duty is painful, but it is urgent and obvious.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cyprus Mine Field

The opening in Geneva of the British-Greek-Turkish peace talks on Cyprus offers hope that the tenuous cease-fire on the island can be quickly consolidated, but resolution of the political and ethnic controversies that stand in the way of permanent settlement will be a slow process.

Acting President Glafkos Clerides has made clear his view that a political settlement can only be negotiated by the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in Cyprus, rather than at the Geneva conference. But as the chief Greek Cypriot negotiator in talks with the Turkish Cypriot community that lasted almost six years—right up to the coup that ousted President Makarios—Mr. Clerides knows better than anyone else that active outside mediation by the Geneva conferees will be essential if agreement now is to be achieved.

Moreover, until the armed forces on the island are separated, prisoners are released and captured enclaves are exchanged to permit life on the island to return to normal, the two communities can hardly engage in long-term negotiations. This is a task for the Geneva conference. Some repatriation of Greek and Turkish armed forces, rather than their reinforcement—as Turkey now seems to be doing—is vital. And unless the Greek officers who staged the anti-Makarios

coup are withdrawn, or at least replaced by men selected by the new civilian government in Athens, confidence can hardly be restored in Cyprus.

These factors undoubtedly were in Mr. Clerides' mind when he stated that it would be a "very unwise move" for Archbishop Makarios to attempt to return to Cyprus at present, but that the people of Cyprus would be given an opportunity within a few months to decide the presidency in an election in which the archbishop would be free to run. Archbishop Makarios, in New York, has only accepted the idea of a delay of a few weeks before his return.

Whether this disagreement simply has to do with timing—Mr. Clerides' high standing with the Turkish Cypriot community undoubtedly makes him the better qualified to resolve immediate issues with the Turks—is not clear. Long the archbishop's loyal disciple and heir apparent, Mr. Clerides may now feel that recent events require a change in leadership. In any event, this is a problem essentially for Greek Cypriots alone to resolve: Turkish Cypriots do not vote for president under present political arrangements, but for a Turkish Cypriot vice-president. It is essential that the most interested outside powers keep hands off.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 27, 1899

NEW YORK—Mr. Heath, first assistant postmaster general, says that the Department has received many letters urging the use of automobiles for service in the rural free delivery. He explained that the mode of transport tested entirely with the contractors who deliver the mail, such as the New York Express Company. However, he did say that automobiles will probably first be put into regular use in the postal service of the United States in Puerto Rico.

Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1924

CHICAGO—"I wish to live because I have important work to do for the benefit of the world." This was the extraordinary statement of young Nathan Leopold, who with Richard Loeb is on trial for his life here for the murder of Robert Frank, when he was interviewed during an intermission in the proceedings today. Both youths sat, strangely, smiling as State Attorney Crowe asked the death sentence for them. They are being defended by Clarence Darrow.



'Charlie Just Said He Was Assembling Some Odds and Ends From a Surplus Sale.'

Who Will Speak for America?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In the agonizing crisis at the beginning of the last world war, when Neville Chamberlain was departing as Prime Minister and Winston Churchill was coming forward to take command, a loud cry went out across the House of Commons: "Speak for England."

We could use a little of this spirit in the impeachment debate in the House of Representatives. The first days of the televised proceedings have been courteous and orderly. On the whole, members of the Judiciary Committee have spoken in a calm and dignified way, and for or against Richard Nixon, but who will "speak for America?"

The Supreme Court answered the question. "We will," the judges said, and by a unanimous 8-0 vote cut across all the personal and party arguments and defended the Constitution. It is an old American story: There really was no "Roosevelt Court," as F.D.R. discovered when he tried to pack it, and now we know there is no "Nixon Court," for he appointed three of the eight men who voted against him. There is only "The Court" and it reaffirmed the principle that the judicial branch, and not the President, will decide what the law is.

Divided Country

It is interesting and significant that the court narrowed its decision in order to expand its support on the main point. Sometimes, Robert Frost once said, you have to cut away all the secondary issues and "come out clear and plain as a joke." In a divided country, the court apparently felt that some institution had to be unanimous on something, and compromised to come down 8-0 on the main thing.

If our information is correct, and it is hard to be sure, there were members of the court who wanted to be much more precise in defining the limits of the President's authority in keeping diplomatic and military information beyond the reach of the courts. And who also wanted to go further and state that when the President is personally involved in charges of criminal wrongdoing, he has a conflict of interest and cannot be involved in judging what evidence will be made available to the courts and Congress.

In the end, however, the justices restrained their rhetoric and their reach and settled for a plain judgment on the principle of judicial supremacy in determining the law. The Congress has a harder job, for it has to deal with the imponderables and ambiguities of human behavior, and decide, not only on what evidence must be produced, but what it means. But the court has given them a model.

Even if the legislative branch were as careful to find a consensus on the main thing, it will not be easy. For the court has turned over from the President to Judge Sirica, but it didn't say when, and time could be a critical factor in the final decision. Special prosecutor Jaworski did not miss this key point.

There was never much doubt that the court would order delivery of the tapes, and the White House has insisted from the start that the Congress settle this prolonged agony as fast as possible and "Get off the Presi-

dent's back." But during the months of debate over the issue, the White House apparently did not transcribe and index the tapes, and now the President's lawyer, James St. Clair, is saying that he will "take whatever measures are necessary to comply with the court's decision in all respects," but that this will now be a "time-consuming process."

This could take weeks and even months and raises all kinds of awkward problems for the Congress. For example, though the hearings in the Judiciary Committee are now going forward on television, the committee is being asked to interrupt its inquiry until the new evidence compiled by the Supreme Court is available.

If it had agreed to do so, the whole impeachment process would have been sidetracked and the attention of the country diverted by other things. But the committee insisted on going forward with the articles of impeachment and will now undoubtedly be charged with trying to impeach the President without waiting for the evidence on the tapes the Supreme Court has ordered turned over to Judge Sirica.

This, obviously, can lead to endless debate, and meanwhile an election is coming up in November, which raises other fundamental questions. If there is a long delay in producing the tapes, the fate of the President could be decided after the election by a Congress that has been changed by the votes of the people. Should a lame-duck Congress sit on the impeachment of the President? Or the present Congress insist on settling the issue before it hears the tapes the Supreme Court has released?

Impeachment Test

This is the tangle of obscurities the men on the House Judiciary Committee are going to have to face. They are not really having a debate on the fundamental issues as the Supreme Court did. They are making recitations before the TV cameras, and reading scripts, written usually by their staffs or somebody else. Unfortunately, this produces endless arguments over secondary issues, bad law, and boring television.

Occasionally the fundamental questions are raised on the TV. For example, what the test of impeachment should really be—this is the critical, threshold question—but after this is raised, time runs out and some different con-

Letters

Taxes and Inflation

Taxation of wealth is the essential tool for curbing inflation. The billions of dollars looted on the world, when the unpopular Vietnam war was being run on credit, helped cause worldwide inflation. But the remedy of taxation is unpopular with those who finance politicians in election campaigns and politicians won't vote for more taxes that will cut the flow of big contributions. Instead of taxes to sop up the loose dollars generated by the war, weaker remedies like high interest rates are tried. It will likely end as inflationary periods do, in a big bust. Taxation, however wise economically, is not politically possible.

DAVID MANDEL, Venice, France.

gressman comes on for 15 minutes, with some totally different question, and the primary issue is not followed.

In short, the procedures of the Judiciary Committee, and the "time-consuming" tactics of the White House are keeping the "debate," if that's the right word, on secondary and tactical questions. But despite this, something is happening in the Congress since the Supreme Court spoke. There are quiet echoes of the past along the benches in the Judiciary Committee and the low rumble of a distant drum.

"Greatness is lying in the streets of Washington, these days," Henry Kissinger said the other night, "and somebody may pick it up." In other words: Somebody may "speak for America," but it hasn't happened yet in the Congress.

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Another Red Sea Miracle

By C. L. Subberger

AL-HADA, Saudi Arabia—Since Moses persuaded the Lord to part the Red Sea's waters and marched the Jews through it and away from a pursuing Egyptian army, this area has become less accustomed to miracles. But now another one is assuming shape.

So far it is only on the drawing boards or in the minds of a few visionary Saudi Arabians like Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the young minister of petroleum and minerals, now living in his summer villa here amid the high rocks above Mecca.

Sheikh Yamani, an affable, highly practical man of 44, who comes from a bourgeois intellectual family in Islam's holy city, spent his better part of a day explaining his dream to a day of his life. He strolled in his peach orchard, lunched on pistachio and roast sheep or sat talking in his shaded study.

The miracle he sees in store for this country, which seven million people yet three times the size of France) derives from its fantastic status as possessor of the world's largest oil reserves (proven and unproven). In the middle of a global energy crisis, this is enabling Saudi Arabia to almost quadruple its national revenues during the next year—to about \$35 billion.

According to the Minister of State for Finance, Mohammed Abu al-Khalil, state expenses and an extremely ambitious development program will total only \$12 billion, leaving a minimum of \$23 billion uncommitted. (The figure may be larger as Saudi Arabia, now owning 60 per cent of its oil resources, is expected to nationalize the remainder this year—but the budget doesn't yet reckon on this.)

Industrialize

Yamani hopes this immense fund can create a substitute for present petroleum income by industrializing now—long before the oil starts to run out. He hopes to see millions invested in new ports, refineries, factories and nuclear power reactors.

Actually, Abu al-Khalil told me that an initial five-year plan was already approved—with \$13 billion as the first pledged installment. The hope is that some

foreign capital—especially American—will be furnished to insure continuing interest. But money is the least of Saudi Arabia's problems.

There has already placed huge sums in the European and U.S. short-term money markets and may well soon pour heavily into U.S. government bonds. Indeed, its problem is to find ways of investing abroad without upsetting international finance—until sufficient infrastructure, trained manpower and technical knowledge have become available here to draw additional funds into industries now blighted.

Yamani foresees that at least \$25 billion will be committed by 1981 with 10 times existing oil refinery capacity operating within three years, a new steel industry within four, and most of a vast new petrochemical industry within five.

One indication of the audacity of present thinking concerns water. This is an enormous, arid, craggy land. Relatively small areas are fertile. Planners reckon on purchasing quantities of American agricultural machinery in order that, with mechanized farming methods, the small local population can develop the soil.

But apart from new fertilizers, factories, gigantic irrigation schemes are needed. Dams are planned to conserve rainfall, and studies are being made of the feasibility of nuclear-powered desalinating plants along the Red Sea. In addition, Sheikh Yamani is investigating the possibility of

importing fresh water in tankers, retaining empty oil tankers after discharging oil. Japan is considered a potential supplier.

Ten years hence Saudi Arabia will probably be the most industrialized Arab nation in the world, a U.S. trade partner in Bonn and Tokyo. But, a man says, "Money is not enough."

Modern ports are needed to bring in the requisite equipment. To build these, construction companies must first be created. There is a global shortage of cement and steel here. Saudi Arabia would like to advance. The time is short. The time is short. The time is short.

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O'Brien's Assessment

'Don't Run, Teddy'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Lawrence P. O'Brien has been out of politics for about 18 months now, but politics is never out of the mind of the former Democratic national chairman. He'll be back in the news in October, when Doubleday publishes his autobiography, "No Final Victories," the panorama of politics as he has seen it from the family saloon in Springfield, Mass., to the White House.

Meantime, O'Brien is back in circulation, nagging at Congress to pass significant campaign reform legislation before the impact of Watergate has been lost, and proving his party to assert more boldly its claim to a share of the televised debate on national issues.

O'Brien's life has been as an activist, and writing the story of the last four presidential campaigns and the Kennedy and Johnson administrations did not come easy.

Hardest Thing

The hardest thing to put on paper, the former postmaster general said, was his feelings about the possible presidential candidacy of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., but after much wrestling, he decided "I just couldn't go by it."

O'Brien was, of course, a moderate-in-arms in both politics and government of John F. Kennedy, and his loyalty to that family is unquestionable. So it came as something of a shock to this reporter—as it will, I expect, to readers of the book—that O'Brien's verdict on the candidacy of the last Kennedy brother is that "I do not think he should run."

The reasons he gives are all personal—and they center on the fact that to one who was in both Dallas and Los Angeles, the passions this family arouses could cause yet another tragedy.

As it happened, O'Brien was not the only one expressing that thought this week. At breakfast with reporters the same morning, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., had said of Kennedy, "I'd like to see him remain in the Senate and let someone other run. I just hope he doesn't run for his own good."

Deep Affection

Mansfield, like O'Brien, has a deep affection for the Kennedys that makes it painful for him to say anything critical about any of them. But when a reporter asked if Mansfield and the question of public trust entered into his judgment on a Kennedy candidacy, the unfathomable hole in Mansfield's mind, quickly, "That, too, yes."

It is fair to presume that it colors O'Brien's opinion, also. He finished his manuscript, including his comment on Kennedy's candidacy, before taking off on a European vacation in June. Almost the first thing he read when he returned was Robert Sherrill's

article in the July 14 New Times magazine called "Ch quiddick Plus Five."

The article, he has told me, "shook me—it had a bellu pact."

O'Brien was not alone in reaction. Indeed, in the weeks since the article appeared, it has probably come to riv White House tapes as a to conversation in political circles.

No Revelations

It contained no startling revelations of what occurred in the accident in which Mr. Kennedy drowned, when driven by Kennedy went of bridge at Chappaquiddick, D. Sherrill, a Washington free writer, does not go as far as the author of a similar article the August issue of McCall's directly refuting Kennedy's comments about the time and circumstances of the accident.

What he does in his pair review of the evidence of the inquest and in Kennedy's past statements on the accident is to raise a series of questions about Kennedy's official reluctance or inability to resolve what appears to be a major accident and cont issue to the record.

Kennedy, who was vacationing in Ireland at the time, declined request for a full fore review, and the full fore impact of the article—which been reprinted in many papers—caught him by surprise.

Nonetheless, requests by a ber of journalists for a candid response have gone unanswered, though the senator scribbled by his associates as "without any illusions about fact" that those requests be pressed with far more in if and when he declared his didday for president.

The reopening of the Ch quiddick issue adds to the tainly, both in the Demo party and within the Ke circle, as to whether he wi in 1976.

The Contender

Because the senator is the ing contender in the poli tential rivals and others wit selfish motives regularly s that he ought to announce intentions now—or at least soon.

There is absolutely no i to think Kennedy will rep that pressure. On the con his attitude is that he shou be penalized for his prom and popularity by being to declare himself in or the 1976 presidential rac years before the nominatn venton.

His intention is to wait his own preferred time of sion—late 1975.

But the wrangings of sue questioned well-wishers as: field and O'Brien—and the sure of reasons that comp to speak out—must be against his own wishes.

© The Washington Post.

Keeping Promise to Kissinger

1. Syria Said to Disarm Palestinian Guerrillas

BEIRUT, July 26 (NYT)—A report is being circulated among guerrillas, according to a source in the United Nations, that the Syrian side of the cease-fire line has agreed to disarm Palestinian guerrillas from across the cease-fire line into Israel.



RESCUE TEAM—Spanish firemen help a man injured Friday when a passenger train hit a truck near Barcelona. Three persons were killed and 20 injured.

The report supported speculation that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad had assured Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that Syria would not allow guerrillas to operate against Israel from the Syrian side of the cease-fire line.

The assurances were said to be linked to the Syrian-Israeli disengagement of forces on the Golan Heights negotiated by Mr. Kissinger.

About 1,200 UN troops are patrolling the disengagement lines.

Naval Units Disbanded

According to guerrilla sources in Israel, a guerrilla group that supports a Middle East settlement has disbanded its members in Syria and turned their weapons over to Syrian authorities. The sources also said that all members of Palestinian "naval units" on the Syrian coast had been disbanded and their weapons seized.

The sources, which were quoted yesterday by the pro-Israeli daily newspaper Beirut, also asserted that moderate elements within the guerrilla movement had canceled plans for as many as 30 guerrilla suicide missions inside Israel.

In the Syrian move to curb the guerrillas, 37 members of the most extremist guerrilla group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were said to have been arrested.

Claimed Attack

This was the group that said its members had carried out the attack at Kiyat Shemona, an Israeli border village, in April. The guerrilla sources did not identify the organization that was said to have disbanded itself, but informed sources here believe it was al-Fatah, which follows Syrian policy and is controlled by Syria's ruling Ba'ath party.

Three members of the main guerrilla group, al-Fatah, were said to have been captured recently by UN forces in the Golan Heights as they were about to cross into Israeli-held territory. They now are reported to be in a Syrian prison.

Palestinian sources here would not comment on the assertions by the guerrillas in Baghdad, who belong to the radicals inside the guerrilla movement and condemn the cease-fire and disengagement accords that Syria and Egypt have concluded with Israel.

Palestinians here said President Assad had invited the 14 members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Damascus in an effort to improve deteriorating relations between Cairo and the guerrilla organization.



SQUATTER FIGHTS—An Israeli policeman restrains a soldier arguing with a squatter.

Israeli Defense Chief Says Arabs Preparing a New War

TEL AVIV, July 26 (UPI)—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today Israel has learned that the Arabs are preparing to start a new Middle East war within a year.

"We are in possession of information that the Arabs are engaged in preparations to attack Israel in a matter of months—six, nine or 12 months," Mr. Peres said in a national television interview. He did not elaborate.

He said Israel obtained information to this effect within the last week, adding that in its war preparations Syria had built up its air force so that it is now more powerful than Egypt's.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Peres said, the Israeli Army should not be used to deal with illegal squatters such as those who have been trying to establish a Jewish settlement in the Samaria region of the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Settlement Barred

Earlier today, the government said that it will not allow the establishment of an unauthorized Jewish settlement there by

Moderate Group Urges Franco to Resume Powers

MADRID, July 26 (UPI)—Political moderates associated with the Catholic Church today called on Generalissimo Francisco Franco to take back the reins of power and exercise his authority "to achieve the democratization" of his 35-year-old regime.

The call was issued by a group of Christian Democratic politicians and was published in the Catholic newspaper Ya. The group acted as Gen. Franco, 81, was preparing to leave a hospital where he has been treated for a circulatory ailment and various complications. He delegated his powers as chief of state to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos, a week ago.

The group said the value of the Spanish people during Gen. Franco's illness and the old leader's own prudence in preparing the succession had avoided "a dangerous situation."

"But his rapid recovery now counsels a termination of interim rule," it added. "The experience of the last days also demands that he urgently use all his authority and prestige to achieve the democratization of the system."

Cosmos-669 Launched

MOSCOW, July 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched another Cosmos No. 669. It was the third in two days. Tass said.

Other New Missiles Detected
U.S. Concerned That Russians Are Developing Mobile ICBM

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—U.S. government sources are concerned that the Soviet Union may be developing a mobile, long-range, land-based missile.

At the same time, there are reports to be some preliminary indications that the Russians are developing newer versions of both land and submarine-based missiles.

It has also been learned that during the recent U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Moscow, a top Russian military officer told his U.S. counterpart that the United States was underestimating the accuracy of Russian missiles. The Soviet officer also provided some information which he apparently felt backed up his claim.

U.S. experts say they have no change in their assessment of Soviet missile accuracy thus far as the result of this Russian-supplied estimate. But there is considerable interest in the fact that the Russians volunteered the data.

All through the five-year-old Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, U.S. officials have refused to provide, or even talk about detailed assessments involving such matters as missile accuracy or even the precise number of land-based missiles in their arsenal.

Worrisome Aspects

This first informal disclosure, some U.S. observers speculate, may signal that the Russians may now be willing to get into detailed discussions of some of the more technical and worrisome aspects of the missile forces on both sides, and that they may prefer to do it through military channels.

A missile's accuracy—in comparison to its explosive power—is generally viewed as the most important element in its being able to destroy protected, pinpoint targets such as opposing missile silos.

The Russians reportedly said that their missiles—presumably those new versions already under test—are accurate to within 500 meters of the targets, or 1/3 of a mile at best. If

true, that would be better than current U.S. estimates.

The Russians, for some time, have been testing four new land-based ICBMs—the SS-16, SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19—as potential replacements for their existing missile force. The smallest of these—the SS-16—has generally been believed to be the most accurate of the others because of what were believed to be problems with the missile's solid-fuel motor. Between April, 1973, and April, 1974, only three test flights were conducted. But last month, the Russians launched at least four of these missiles.

The SS-16 is being fired from fixed silos at the launch center at Plesetsk. But there has always been a view expressed most recently by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger that a land-based mobile version of the missile may also be under development.

Some sources indicate that some of the SS-16's mobile launcher equipment have also recently been spotted.

If the Russians actually deployed such a missile, it would probably rupture the arms agreements.

The initial and interim strategic arms pact of May, 1972, does not bar either country from developing mobile missiles, which can be moved around the countryside on truck or rail for example.

But because this form of weaponry is so potentially destabilizing—since the missiles would be hard to spot and account for—the U.S. unilaterally declared in 1972 that actual deployment of such missiles would be "inconsistent" with the objectives of the agreements.

Kissinger Praises ABM

GRAND FORKS, N.D., July 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says that the U.S. antiballistic missile system is "the strength of America" and predicts no more reductions in the ABM system during coming arms talks.

Mr. Kissinger made his comments yesterday during a 4 1/2-hour stopover in North Dakota to view the ABM system near here while he was on his way to San Clemente, Calif.

2. Germans Convert Rostock into Nation's Largest Port

By Craig R. Whitney

ROSTOCK, East Germany, July 26 (NYT)—This Baltic port of 10,000 inhabitants is enjoying a riding boom that has been going since 1953, when the government decided to make Rostock the country's principal port.

Things have gone only one way for the last 20 years—up. An old resident whose daughter lives in the United States, "You can say what you will," he added, "but maybe in 100 years, Rostock will be a dead city, down to the last few cars."

Rostock has its problems, nevertheless. There are not enough restaurants and nightclubs to suit the thousands of tourists who come during the summer on vacation and transportation into town is insufficient for the tens of thousands who live in the city center and the coast to the north.

France Reported to Hold A-Test, Fourth in Series

CANBERRA, July 26 (Reuters)—Australia and New Zealand today said they believed that France had conducted another clear test in the South Pacific, reaffirming their deep objections to the series.

Australian Foreign Minister Wilton Franks said his government would continue to take responsible action in opposition to all tests.

In Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister Norman Kirk voiced concern.

Today's explosion at Mururoa, all in French Polynesia, was the fourth in the current series, signed to test tactical and strategic warheads. There was no indication of its size.

As usual, France declined comment on the reports.

Alzheimer Trip Set

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 26 (Reuters)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will visit Portugal Sunday and Monday for talks with government leaders on the use of Portugal's African territories, UN sources said.

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A CARTIER CREATION IS A HALLMARK OF CRAFTSMANSHIP AND ELEGANCE

Princess Grace Opens Cartier Exhibition of Distinctive 20th Century Jewelry in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO.—Princess Grace of Monaco will open an exhibition of some of the most distinctive pieces of jewelry of the 20th century here today at 7 p.m.

The exhibition entitled "Woman and her Adornment" is being sponsored by Cartier under the patronage of Princess Grace and her husband, Prince Rainier, in the Salon Louis XV of the Hôtel de Paris.

On public display every day from 8 to 10 p.m. through next Saturday,

August 3, will be 25 one-of-a-kind pieces of jewelry created by the famous Louis Cartier between 1920 and 1930 and more than 50 recent Cartier creations continuing the traditions of that master craftsman.

The spectacular jewels, estimated at a value of 150 million francs (30 million dollars), will be displayed against an unusual collection of pieces of sculpture from ancient Rome, Greece and Egypt; and 16th and 18th century

Siam, most of which represent portions of the female anatomy.

The sculpture and much of the jewelry is on loan for the exhibition from European private collections.

Adorning ornaments that vary from the simplest in line to the most lavish and exuberant in design will be diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds as well as such semi-precious materials as crystal, mother-of-pearl, coral, jade, onyx and lapis lazuli.

Containing 106 Separate Pieces—More Than The Number of Parts in Most Watches—Each Lighter is Guaranteed for Life

CARTIER has been changing.

Linked since the last century with opulence and magnificence only monarchs and kings could afford and more recently with status symbols beloved of the international jet set, the name of Cartier has turned up in a surprising variety of places in the last two years.

The Cartier lighter is now a mainstay of a firm that once based its reputation exclusively on selling the most fanciful of jewels to the royal houses of Europe.

Although it retained its prestige, the house of Cartier had fallen into a precarious financial situation at the end of the 1960s.

Then Robert Hocq, an industrialist who had worked for ten years to develop a superior cigarette lighter, bought a license to market it under the Cartier name.

The lighter became an overnight success around the world, so Mr. Hocq bought the entire Cartier, S.A., operation in January 1972.

The new life of Cartier involves a variety of other products including watches and luggage and it will soon expand into the realms of ballpoint pens and perfume.

It is based, though, on the Cartier lighter, an ob-

ject that has won international acclaim.

Each Cartier lighter is a precision-engineered instrument as well as a handsome, strikingly designed object.

Containing 106 separate pieces—more than the number of parts in most watches—assembled in France or Switzerland, each Cartier gas lighter is guaranteed for life and can be repaired immediately and free of charge at a network of shops around the world if it should ever require service.

The seven models of lighters are priced at an average 700 francs (\$140).

A status symbol? For some, yes, but Cartier asserts that it is the high quality of the lighter that makes it a best seller.

And a best seller it is, rapidly increasing in popularity.

In 1969, Cartier sold 4,000 lighters.

By 1973, annual sales had increased forty times to 170,000.

This year, Cartier expects to sell 380,000 lighters.

The well-troveled Cartier watch boasts its own success story.

Louis Cartier, the jeweler who was largely responsible for establishing the firm's reputation for both high quality and elegant style, created the first Cartier wristwatch for an early aviator in 1907.

The timepiece was so

widely admired that he soon began producing watches to sell in his store on the Rue de la Paix in Paris and the demand for them never slowed.

Cartier watches still reflect the original design of Louis Cartier. And like the lighter, they are not only objects of beauty but intricately designed mechanisms sold with lifetime guarantees.

There are now 27 watches in the Cartier collection, all recognizable by certain common characteristics including a white enamel face with black Roman numerals and a special safety buckle concealed under the watchband.

Cartier watches are all manufactured in Switzerland of 18 karat gold. Their prices range from \$800 to \$1,300.

The company expects to sell 15,000 watches this year.

The latest of Cartier's new products is the line of luggage that appeared in stores only two weeks ago after two years of design and development.

Crafted in burgundy-colored leather and suede, each of the ten pieces of luggage bears a distinctive Cartier interlocking "C" seal.

With both men's and ladies' models, the collection includes attache cases, overnight cases and traveling bags.



The Baroness Ling de Barier holding an attaché case from the new luggage collection in burgundy.

One Hundred "Must de Cartier" Boutiques Planned Worldwide

To present its new range of products in a fast-paced, changing world, Cartier has invented a new kind of store—"les Musts de Cartier."

Reflecting the renewed dynamism of the venerable firm, the "Musts" are small stores selling a special assortment of Cartier products in a special atmosphere.

Located in heavily-frequented shopping areas, they will be situated within high-quality stores, but will have their own entrance on the street. They are only ten meters (yards) square and some clients

call them "shop within shops."

Cartier has more than a dozen "Musts" established already and plans to expand their number to 100 around the world.

"Must" shops are named for the Cartier products they stock, which many people consider "musts" to own.

These include lighters, watches, luggage and a special collection of "Must" jewelry, younger both in style and price than the "haute joaillerie" sold in traditional Cartier stores.

Highlighting the "Must" jewelry collection are a wealth of gold chains, brooches and rings, many in the unlinked circle form that is one of the hallmarks of Cartier. They also frequently bear the distinctive Cartier mixture of different colors of gold, including white, yellow and rose.

Other "Must" jewels contain combinations of the brightly colored semi-precious stones of which Cartier craftsmen have always excelled.

One "Must" shop is located in the heart of Paris within the original Cartier jewelry store on the Rue de la Paix, near the Place Vendôme.

Another is in the Paris suburb of Neuilly.

Other European "Musts" operate in Biarritz, Nice, Brussels, Zurich and Milan.

"Musts" are also found in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya, Japan, and in Singapore, Sydney and Toronto.

More will soon open in Rome, Macao, Beirut and Rio de Janeiro.

Present Designs and Technical Perfection Reflect Continuity of Louis Cartier's Original Work

LOUIS CARTIER, born in 1875, was the master jeweler whose artistic genius and technical skill continues to inspire the designers of Cartier today.

A grandson of Louis-François Cartier, who founded the firm in 1853, Louis joined it when it was under the direction of his father, Alfred, in 1898.

Together they opened a

lustrous store at 13, Rue de la Paix in Paris—a store still open at that address

today—and became jewelers to the royal families of Europe and much of the rest of the world.

Their clients included the King of Portugal, the Imperial family of Brazil, the Grand Dukes of Russia and the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII.

Louis-François Cartier's fame as a jeweler had been based on his mastery at combining delicately engraved gold and finely

worked enamel with the brilliance of precious gems.

His grandson determined to continue those traditions but also to add to them innovations reflecting his own taste and artistic flair.

Passionately involved in his work, Louis Cartier found himself fascinated by the harmonies of color that he could obtain by mixing stones, especially semi-precious ones including jade, onyx, coral and lapis lazuli, on a single piece of jewelry.

He combined those colorful stones with sprinklings of diamonds and emeralds, often in extremely simple settings, with dazzling results.

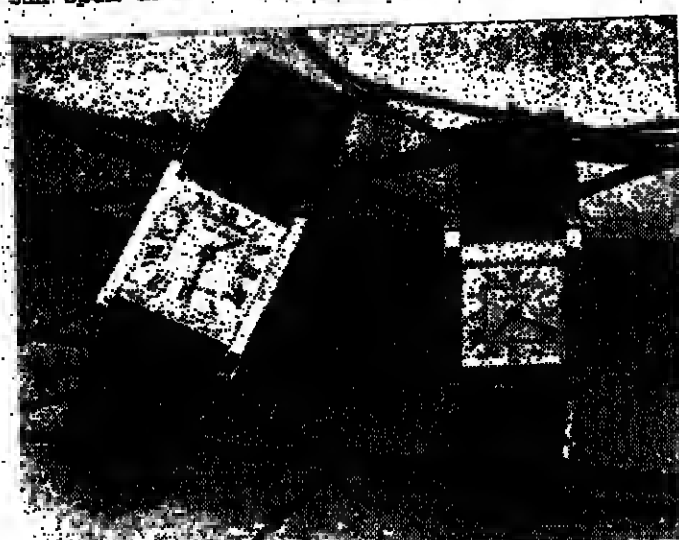
Eager to emphasize the structural beauty of the stones themselves, Louis Cartier introduced platinum into use in mountings, minimizing their size and weight and setting a new style for jewelers everywhere.

A great traveler, especially enamored of the Orient and the Arab world, Louis Cartier spiced his work with touches of the mysterious and exotic.

He was fond of concealing watches within rings and bracelets and invented a clip-on brooch that could be transformed in the twinkling of an eye into a pair of earrings.

His deft touch turned simple stones into dragons and palm trees. And until his death in 1942, he never ceased striving for greater beauty and technical perfection.

In his jewelry stores, his "Must" shops and its ceaseless search for beautiful and high Cartier Stores quality products to delight clients around the world, Cartier continues in his footsteps.



Famous Tank watch, designed by Louis Cartier 50 years ago, still maintains its artistic elegance today.

Younger Clientele Seeks Quality and Style

THE base of the far-flung Cartier sales operation remains today a select group of elegant stores that carry all of the products manufactured by Cartier—lighters, watches, luggage and, of course, jewelry in both the simplified modern style of the "Must" collection and the lavishly extravagant forms created for 19th-century princesses.

But even these stores have changed.

Their clients are younger

and salespeople more relaxed than in the days when a Cartier jewelry store was regarded as a hallowed and awesome place.

"Our clients today are nice, ordinary people who just want to buy quality objects," says Robert Hocq, the president of Cartier.

Cartier stores are located in Paris, London, New York, Geneva, Cannes, Monte Carlo, Munich, Hong Kong and Tokyo.



Lighter and jewelry comprising the three-gold line (yellow, rose and white) originated by Cartier.

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After October 1st, 1974, the dividend will be paid only after deduction of 20% Japanese tax, with Dfls. 10.84 net.

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Amsterdam, July 23rd, 1974.

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July 26, 1974

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Market Summary

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Rockwell	120.00	+1.00
Rockwell Int'l	117.50	+1.00
Sony Corp	113.00	+1.00
Delta Genl	95.00	+1.00
GenCorp	75.00	+1.00
Am Home	70.00	+1.00
GenCorp	65.00	+1.00
East Kodak	60.00	+1.00
Weyerhae	55.00	+1.00
GenCorp	50.00	+1.00
Weight Int'l	45.00	+1.00
Kroger	40.00	+1.00

Volume (in millions)
Advances 129
Declines 129
Unchanged 129
Total Issues 129
New 1974 issues 129
New 1973 issues 129

Most Active—American
Sales 129
Close 129
N.C. 129

Approx. total stock sales
Stock sales year ago 129
American Stock Index:
High 129
Low 129
New 1974 issue 129
New 1973 issue 129

Standard & Poor's

NYSE Index
High 129
Low 129
Close 129
Change 129
U.S. 100 129
U.S. 200 129
U.S. 500 129

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.
Shares 129
Sales 129
Short 129

These totals are included in the sales figures.

SEARS HOLDINGS LTD
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from July 24th, 1974, a dividend for the financial year ending 31st January, 1974 (record date 24-7-74) of Dfls. 11.10 net will be paid on div. cap. No. 2 of the CDR's Sears Holdings Limited, at the office of Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam.

Tax credit 86p Dfls. 5.45 per CDR.

Non-British CDR-holders will not be entitled to receive the benefit of this imputed tax credit as long as the tax convention between their country and the U.K. has not been brought into agreement with the Finance Act, 1972, of the U.K.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 19th, 1974.

THE PUBLISHING SERVICE OF THE MATHEMATICAL CENTRE
2 Boerhaavestraat, 40
Amsterdam-Oost, Phone: 947272,
offers a challenging opportunity to English-American bilingual TYPISTS for its dept.

COPY-PREPARATION
The type of the job, typesetting from mainly mathematical manuscripts, requires optimal concentration and patience. Please contact: Mr. Th. Gunning, phone: 947272 ext. 41.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

TO THE POINT INTERNATIONAL N.V.
Antwerp, Belgium,
and
AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING
P.T.Y. (Ltd.)
Johannesburg

Publishers of international news and opinion magazines designed for political, educational and other interested readers world-wide, offer an important career opportunity to a higher qualified

marketing manager

This opening concerns the preparation and determination of an effective sales policy, the expansion of a well equipped and effectively functioning marketing and sales department, the management, coordination and the responsibility for Production and Circulation, Advertising and Sales.

The function requires a person with preferably a degree in business school, economics or marketing and several years experience in the field of publishing and/or sales promotion.

The successful candidate will be fluent in English, French and German and possibly in Spanish; he will have the ability to contact and to sell.

He wants to maintain sound financial structures, including schedules for economical effective sales promotion and records of costs. He formulates sound, sales and personnel policies, developing a world wide organizational structure for advertising and subscribing.

The position requires extensive traveling throughout the Western World. The location will be in Belgium, France and Germany. In addition to excellent employee benefits, this opening offers considerable freedom of operation and a level of compensation commensurate with the maturity and experience required. Preferred age: 30-45 years.

Handwritten applications, giving details of education and experience, including two recent passport-photographs, will be handled confidentially by

Adviesbureau Dr. Joseph L. Herold B.V.,
St. Lambertuslaan 9, Maastricht, Tel. 043-14547
The Netherlands.

Euroco Is Worth...

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euroco was today worth:

DM 2,123.16
French Fr. 5,717.07
Life 763,907.71
Swiss fr. 3,161.11

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1974— Stocks and Bonds High Low Last. Chg.

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هَكَذَا مِنْ الْأَمَلِ

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The new currency

Business. The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

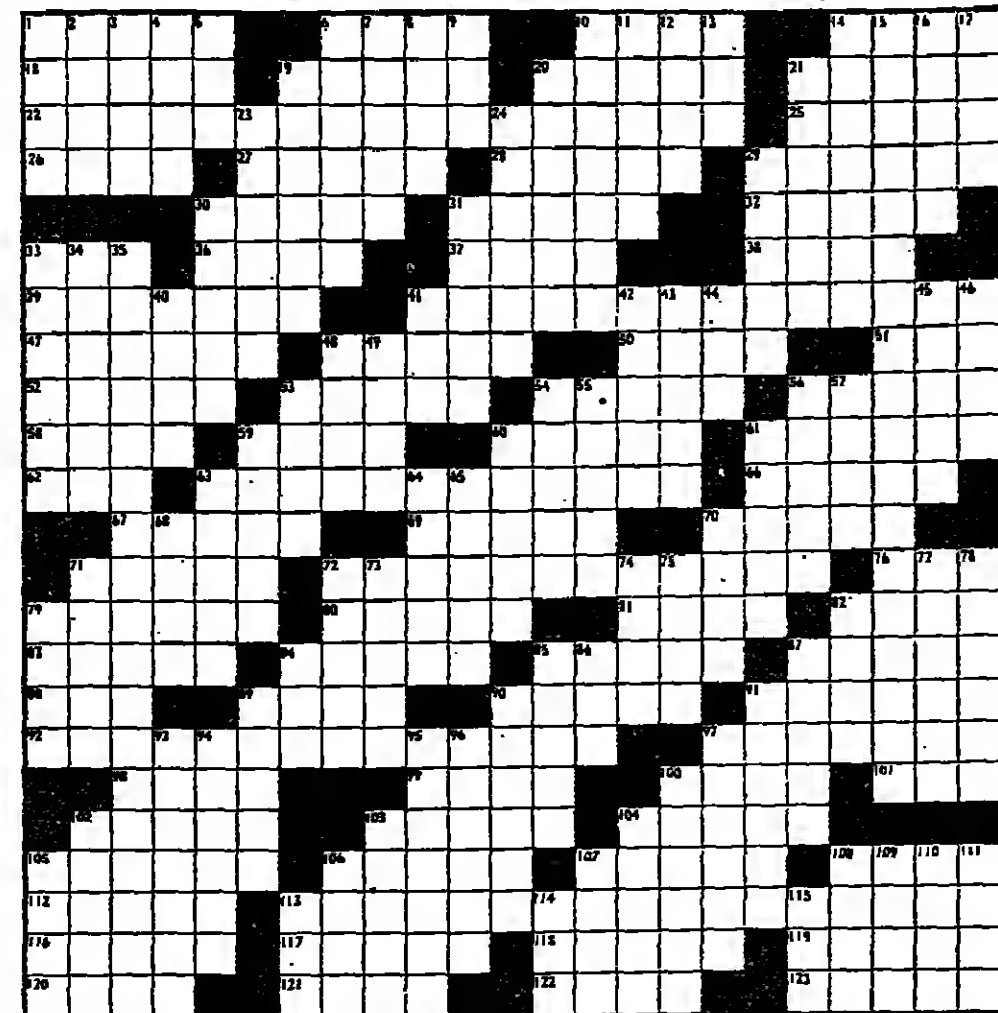
Comment. James Reston, C.I., Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

TEAM PLAY—By Tanaquil Le Clercq

Edited by
WILL WENG

ACROSS
1 Ex-terminator
2 Letter
3 Hanks monies
4 Heavy dish
5 Alliteration
6 Pellet
7 With 119
8 Acron
9 Roundly term
10 Scour of
11 Adjective
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
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ALABAMA	24	75	Clear	24	75
ALASKA	24	75	Clear	24	75
ARIZONA	24	75	Clear	24	75
ARKANSAS	24	75	Clear	24	75
CALIFORNIA	24	75	Clear	24	75
COLORADO	24	75	Clear	24	75
CONNECTICUT	24	75	Clear	24	75
DELAWARE	24	75	Clear	24	75
FLORIDA	24	75	Clear	24	75
GEORGIA	24	75	Clear	24	75
ILLINOIS	24	75	Clear	24	75
INDIANA	24	75	Clear	24	75
IOWA	24	75	Clear	24	75
KANSAS	24	75	Clear	24	75
KENTUCKY	24	75	Clear	24	75
LOUISIANA	24	75	Clear	24	75
MAINE	24	75	Clear	24	75
MARYLAND	24	75	Clear	24	75
MASSACHUSETTS	24	75	Clear	24	75
MICHIGAN	24	75	Clear	24	75
MINNESOTA	24	75	Clear	24	75
MISSISSIPPI	24	75	Clear	24	75
MISSOURI	24	75	Clear	24	75
MONTANA	24	75	Clear	24	75
NEBRASKA	24	75	Clear	24	75
NEVADA	24	75	Clear	24	75
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	75	Clear	24	75
NEW JERSEY	24	75	Clear	24	75
NEW MEXICO	24	75	Clear	24	75
NEW YORK	24	75	Clear	24	75
NORTH CAROLINA	24	75	Clear	24	75
NORTH DAKOTA	24	75	Clear	24	75
OHIO	24	75	Clear	24	75
OKLAHOMA	24	75	Clear	24	75
OREGON	24	75	Clear	24	75
PENNSYLVANIA	24	75	Clear	24	75
RHODE ISLAND	24	75	Clear	24	75
SOUTH CAROLINA	24	75	Clear	24	75
SOUTH DAKOTA	24	75	Clear	24	75
TENNESSEE	24	75	Clear	24	75
TEXAS	24	75	Clear	24	75
UTAH	24	75	Clear	24	75
VERMONT	24	75	Clear	24	75
VIRGINIA	24	75	Clear	24	75
WASHINGTON	24	75	Clear	24	75
WEST VIRGINIA	24	75	Clear	24	75
WISCONSIN	24	75	Clear	24	75
WYOMING	24	75	Clear	24	75

BOOKS

FLYING

By Kate Millett. Knopf. 345 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"FLYING," Kate Millett's new book is a pilgrimage to recapture the author's lost self. Four years ago, you see, Kate Millett published her Columbia University doctoral dissertation as a commercial trade book called "Sexual Politics," and experienced what she has now come to regard as a personal disaster.

First, "Sex Pol" (as she now refers to it), was embraced by the reading public as a manifesto for the renaissance women's liberation movement and pushed to the upper rungs of the bestseller lists. The author's face was splashed across the cover of Time magazine, and her name was celebrated as a new star in the paper galaxy of media figures. And as a consequence, she claims, her life became a lie, her identity a balloon.

Then, in the midst of the resulting uproar, she revealed herself to be a homosexual ("bi-sexual," really). And her book stopped selling, her name became anathema to one wing of the women's movement, and the balloon of her new identity popped.

As she reports it in "Flying," "As the subject of controversy, I suddenly acquired significance for others, just as I ceased to hold any for myself. Kate Millett, the author of 'Sexual Politics,' was no longer a person, but a phenomenon, whatever purpose I might hold for myself now eroded me. As it was no longer mine, my life grew loathsome, repeating itself like a failing mimeograph, more and more swiftly proliferating the malignant tide of unreason anyway, you know what she means. Steps had to be taken."

And so the steps she would take would be to write and publish "Flying." She would record the events of the year following the publication of "Sex Pol"—her travels to England and back to fetch home a movement film she had processed there, to Brookfield, Conn., to relax on her farm with her husband, the Japanese sculptor Fujio Tachibana, and to Provincetown, Mass., to enjoy a summer idyll with one of her female lovers, her daily activities, her recollections of the past life as a sculptor and teacher before the curse of "Sex Pol" was upon her, her Midwestern upbringing in a "proper" Catholic home—in short, her every thought and deed.

She would record all this in a style so immediate and direct—a style of telegraphic interior monologue that would go straight from her consciousness to the written word—that there would be no opportunity for judgment or selectivity to compromise her honesty.

To judge from the finished results of "Flying," the mounting passion with which the text moves along and increasing confidence of the narrator's tone of voice—these steps apparently worked to restore Kate Millett's self to herself.

But the more important question remains: Does this self-therapy work for the innocent reader of "Flying"? And the answer has to be a qualified "no." It's true there's a certain curiosity in Kate Millett's experience (especially so, I would imagine, for anyone who shares the sexual bind she is in). And some readers will find a certain interest in reconstructing her objective experience from the subjective fragments of which her text is composed.

But after too short a time, the author's remorseless candor, or at least the piling up of trivial detail it seems to demand, grows soporific. It's one thing to counter honesty where the confessor is groping for the motives and patterns of behavior. But Kate Millett's almost cinematic approach to her life seems to preclude search and selectivity.

Instead of the essential thing, we are given everything, with the result that painful memories of what may have been formative childhood traumas are given as much weight on the page as an insignificant cooking accident.

Eventually, the formlessness of "Flying" grows exasperating. It is as if Kate Millett, in her quest to obliterate the false distinctions she feels were thrust upon her because of "Sexual Politics," has wiped out all distinctions. While such an exercise may be salutary for her ego and her sense of sisterhood, for her art it is nothing so much as a bore.

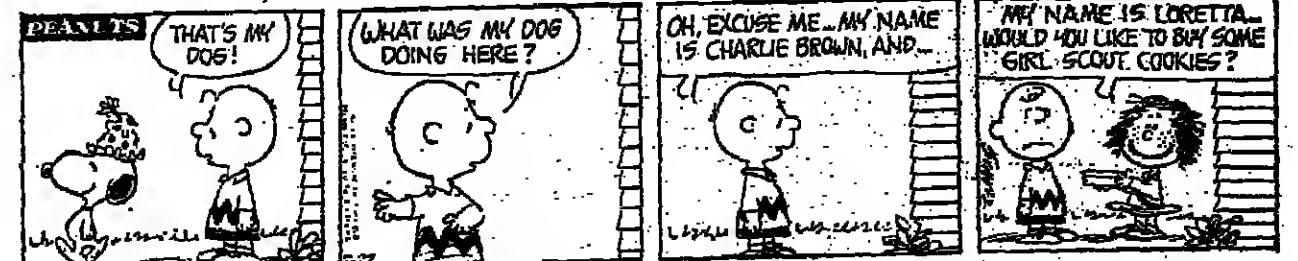
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Entertainment
In New York

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI).—This is how reviewers for The New York Times rate new films:

"Death Wish" is a "despicable" movie which raises complex questions in order to offer bigoted, frivolous, oversimplified answers, says Vincent Canby. Directed by Michael Winner and written by Wendell Mayes, the movie, says Canby, will no doubt appeal to muggers. "The story is about a well-to-do New York businessman, played by Charles Bronson, a man improperly described early on as a bleeding-heart liberal, who becomes a one-man vigilante force after his wife dies and his daughter is turned into a catatonic mute as a result of an attack by muggers." Thereafter Charlie roams the nighttime streets of New York, which, according to the film, are "so filled with vandals, would-be muggers, rapists and the like that Charlie over goes home without scoring."

PEANUTS



B.C.



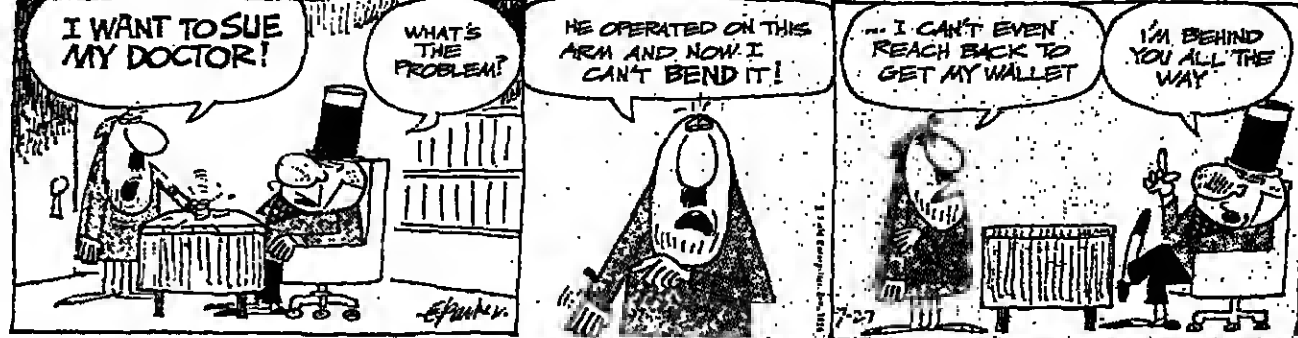
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



BUZZ SAWYER



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



Jumble



هكذا من الأصل

